

Module VI Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Populations

Objectives

By the end of this session, participants should be able to:

- Describe the rights of individuals, as explained in the Guiding Principles, during return, resettlement, and reintegration
- Explain the two durable solutions -- return or resettlement -- available to internally displaced persons, and their relationship to reintegration/integration
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of national authorities and the international community during return or resettlement, and during reintegration/integration
- Explain the importance during return/resettlement of voluntariness and participation by the displaced themselves
- Discuss the centrality of property issues during return/resettlement and explain techniques for resolving property disputes

Basic Course on Internal Displacement: Background, Program Foundations and Program Approaches for International Agency Staff

Content

Session	Time
Introduction to Module VI	15 minutes
Central Themes Identified in the <i>Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</i>	20 minutes
Voluntary Return in Conditions of Safety and Dignity	5 minutes
Non-discrimination and Equality of Participation and Access	10 minutes
Reconstruction, the Role of the Government or National Authorities and International Actors	5 minutes
Participation and Communication	5 minutes
Participatory Decision-making	25 minutes
Property Issues	10 minutes
Real Experiences: The Case of Georgia	30 minutes
Humanitarian Access	5 minutes
Practical Steps That Can Be Taken by International Organizations	45 minutes
Capstone Exercise: The Tajikistan Case Study	195 minutes
Approximate Total Time	6 hours

Methods

- Presentation/lecture
- Plenary discussion
- Reading
- Group work

Materials

- Facilitator Guide
- Participant Guide
- PowerPoint slides or overhead transparencies 6.1 – 6.4

Preparation

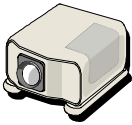
- Copy the handouts for distribution to all participants.
- Prepare for the PowerPoint or overhead transparency presentation.

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Introduction to Module VI (15 minutes)



Make the following introductory points:



Show Slide 6-1 Module VI Objectives

- Ultimately, after either short-term or long-term internal displacement, the internally displaced will want to settle in a permanent setting that will allow them to re-establish normal lives, society, and economic activities. In most cases, the internally displaced will want to return to their original homes or "places of habitual residence."
- In certain instances, difficult circumstances in their home areas will make it difficult to return, and the internally displaced -- individually or in groups -- may attempt to settle in the location to which they were displaced or in a third setting.
- This final phase of the internal displacement process -- the search for a durable, or lasting, place to live -- requires careful analysis and program design by staff of international agencies.
- Sound interventions require:
 - Thorough knowledge of the current conditions facing the internally displaced;
 - Thorough knowledge of conditions in locations where they might settle;
 - Logistical and other capacities on the part of national authorities and international agencies to support transit to a permanent home; and
 - Knowledge of what will be required to ensure the long-term viability of the return or resettlement.

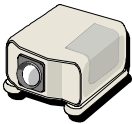
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Introduction to Module VI (Continued)

- At the same time that the international community may be contemplating an active role in support of the return or resettlement process, agencies must listen closely to the wishes of the displaced themselves, as well as the communities that will be neighbors to the displaced communities when they settle.
- This module explores all these issues, as well as the recurring issue of property disputes, which often arise when return or resettlement are undertaken.



Provide the following definitions:



Show Slide 6-2 Definitions

- As a first step in our examination of these issues, let's consider important definitions that we will refer to many times in this module. The central ones are:
 - Return: In the context of internal displacement *return* is used to describe the process of going back to one's place of "habitual residence." In many cases return may be the ideal durable solution, but it is often difficult to achieve.
 - Resettlement: In the context of internal displacement, *resettlement* is used to describe the process of starting a new life in any place other than the place of original residence, but still within the same country. Depending on the circumstances of displacement and root causes of conflict, resettlement may be the only reasonable option for some internally displaced.
 - Reintegration: The process that makes either return or resettlement sustainable or durable is the process of reintegration or integration. In the context of internal displacement, *reintegration* is used to describe the re-entry of formerly internally displaced people back into the social, economic, cultural and political fabric of their original community.

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Introduction to Module VI (Continued)

- Integration: In the context of internal displacement, *integration* describes the same or similar process of entry into the social, economic, cultural and political fabric, but as it occurs to formerly displaced settling into a new community or deciding to stay in the community where they first found temporary settlement. In both reintegration and integration, long-term assistance and or protection may be needed by returning or resettling internally displaced.
- Voluntary decision: The concept of voluntary decisions by the internally displaced is critical to sound programming during return or resettlement, so let's discuss this for a moment. In the context of internal displacement, a voluntary decision -- to borrow some definitions from UNHCR -- is a decision that contains two elements: (1) *freedom of choice* and (2) *an informed decision*.

--*Freedom of choice* is defined, first, by the absence of any physical, psychological or material pressure and, second, by the availability of choices.

--Naturally, when making a decision to return or resettle an internally displaced person will be influenced to some degree by different factors including peer pressure, statements by national authorities and assistance or lack thereof by international organizations.

--In cases where encouragement turns into pressure on the internally displaced, or where the displaced do not have a range of choice, there is obviously a lesser amount of freedom to make a decision.

- When international organizations are called upon to assess the voluntariness of a decision by internally displaced persons, it is useful to recall the distinction UNHCR makes between so called “push factors” and “pull factors.”

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Introduction to Module VI (Continued)

- The pull factors are conditions in the area of return that encourage a displaced person to return, whereas push factors are conditions in the area of temporary settlement that encourage a displaced family to leave. In the assessment of freedom of choice, the pull factor is generally more indicative of freedom of choice.
- One determinant of *voluntary choice* is the amount of information available to displaced individuals to make a decision. International organizations and national authorities must make every effort to ensure that as much information as possible is available to the displaced on conditions within the areas of return or resettlement.

Lead a discussion of why the displaced sometimes must resettle elsewhere within their country.

- Before we leave these important decisions, we should examine why -- when the displaced generally prefer to return home -- they sometimes must resettle elsewhere within their country.

Ask the following question:

?

What are some reasons why displaced communities might not be able to return home?



Solicit and record ideas on chart paper. After these are listed, relate the reasons listed below, either connecting them to ideas volunteered by the class or filling in gaps.

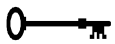
1. Ongoing warfare in home areas
2. Communal conflict and/or resentment by those remaining in the home area
3. Landmines or unexploded ordnance

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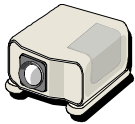
Introduction to Module VI (Continued)

4. Continuing human rights abuses, or lawlessness
5. Destruction of homes, or occupation of homes by hostile individuals
6. Destruction of economic infrastructure, or seizure of farmland
7. Uncertain legal stature and/or property claims upon return
8. Impossibility of securing transportation to home area
9. Route between current location and home area crosses battle lines
10. Difficulty in assessing conditions in home area

Central Themes Identified in the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (20 minutes)



Present the following central themes relating to return, resettlement, and reintegration:



Show Slide 6-3 Core Themes

- In a recent analysis of the *Guiding Principles*, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) identified six core themes contained in Section V: "Principles Relating to Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration." These core themes are:
 - Voluntariness and conditions of safety and dignity, describing some of the fundamental conditions necessary for return or resettlement

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Central Themes Identified in the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (Continued)

- The principle of non-discrimination, referring to the treatment of the displaced fairly and in the same manner as those around them
- The role of national authorities and priorities for international organizations
- Participation and communication, which looks at the management of decisions and programs by the internally displaced themselves
- Property issues, which is frequently a major source of conflict, and
- Access by humanitarian organizations, when these organizations are assisting return or resettlement



Ask participants to turn to page 6-4 in their Participant Guide and tell participants the following:

- I have listed these core themes on the left-hand column of this handout. On the same handout, on the right-hand column, I have listed principles 28.1, 28.2, 29.1, 29.2, and 30 -- those *Guiding Principles* related to return, resettlement and reintegration.
- Please turn to the *Guiding Principles* themselves, and review these Principles.
- By drawing lines from the right to left columns, please indicate which *Guiding Principles* state or reinforce the core themes identified by NRC.



Ask participants the following questions:

Are there any of the NRC themes that are not supported by the *Guiding Principles*?

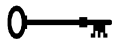
Are there important themes in the *Guiding Principles* that NRC did not identify?

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Central Themes Identified in the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (Continued)

Note any responses on chart paper and discuss.

Voluntary Return in Conditions of Safety and Dignity (5 minutes)



Make the following points about the first core theme: voluntary return in conditions of safety and dignity:

- Now I would like to go into a little more detail on these core themes identified in the *Guiding Principles*, before we examine practical steps that agencies can take to support the rights of internally displaced persons during return, resettlement, and reintegration.
- Let's begin with the first theme: voluntary return in conditions of safety and dignity.
- Drawn from the refugee protection regime, the concepts of “voluntariness” and “return in safety and dignity” have been adapted to fit the needs of the internally displaced by the *Guiding Principles*.
- According to the refugee protection regime, “voluntariness” follows from the principle of non-refoulement (or forced return), (article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention). A return that is not voluntary is considered to be “refoulement,” therefore against the principles of the 1951 Convention.
- Unlike the principle of voluntariness, the concepts of safety and dignity are not drawn from the legal refugee protection regime but find their origins in the operational experience of UNHCR in return programs.

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Voluntary Return in Conditions of Safety and Dignity (Continued)

- The need for internally displaced persons to return or resettle in conditions of safety is axiomatic. However, it is important to view safety as a concept that includes much more than the element of physical safety. In fact, safety in a return context also includes legal safety and material safety.
- The concept of dignity is less self-evident than safety. According to UNHCR, in practice dignity means that: returning displaced families are “not manhandled, that they can return unconditionally and if they are doing so spontaneously they can do so at their own pace, that they are not arbitrarily separated from family members; and that they are treated with respect by the authorities and full acceptance by the national authorities, including the full restoration of their rights.”
- While promoting the right to freedom of choice and informed decision-making, particular attention should be paid to women-heads of households and unaccompanied children to ensure that they have freedom of choice and their right to make a free choice are respected.
- There exists a vast array of mechanisms to supply returnees with information such as radio shows, public information campaigns, look and see visits and so on. It is worth keeping in mind though, that in many cases the displaced themselves will probably have a very well established information network of their own.

Non-discrimination and Equality of Participation and Access (10 minutes)



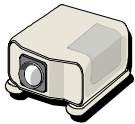
Make the following points about the second core theme: non discrimination and equality of participation and access:

- Essential to the fulfillment of the needs of returning or resettling internally displaced is the need to be free from discrimination. The concepts of equality before the law, equal protection of the law and non-discrimination form a cornerstone of international human rights law.

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Non-discrimination and Equality of Participation and Access (Continued)

- Returning internally displaced persons can be even more exposed when, for example, they are treated as “enemies” by the community to which they return or with a high level of suspicion and hostility in the community in which they resettle. Promoting non-discrimination and equal access is key to supporting the (re)integration process.
- For returning or resettling the internally displaced, the principle of non-discrimination will have a profound impact on the success or failure of the reintegration or integration process.



Show Slide 6-4 Areas Where Non-discriminatory Treatment Is Crucial

- There are several areas where non-discriminatory treatment is especially crucial to an integration or reintegration process:
 - In addition to equal access to judicial apparatus, internally displaced also have the right to equal protection from police or public law and order forces and should expect that if they are victims of a crime that equal efforts would be made on their behalf.
 - Access to *public services* such as education, health services is crucial. Internally displaced in order to become settled in either their community of origin or community of resettlement should have equal access to public services. Any reconstruction activities on public services such as schools or health clinics should be conditioned on equal access for all members of the community
 - Equal to access to public and *communal affairs* is another important area for returning or resettling internally displaced. The right to participate in communal decision-making as well as exercising political choice is an important part of creating hope and a sense of future.

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Non-discrimination and Equality of Participation and Access (Continued)

- Freedom of access and non-discrimination of *vulnerable groups* such as women within internally displaced communities is something that must always be considered. The importance of non-discrimination refers to more than the equal treatment and access of former internally displaced vis-à-vis the rest of the community it also refers the non discriminatory treatment of women, children and other vulnerable groups within the formerly displaced population.
- The last aspect of nondiscrimination to consider is the counterpoint to what has been discussed up to now; that is, the *host or community of return* should not be discriminated against in favor of former or resettling internally displaced to the extent of creating disparities with the local population. National authorities and international assistance efforts, while recognizing needs and vulnerabilities, should ensure that returnees or resettled families are not granted undue benefit and privileges because of their former condition.

Reconstruction, the Role of the Government or National Authorities and International Actors (5 minutes)



Present the following information on the third core theme: the role of the government or national authorities and international actors:

- It is crucial to always keep in mind that national authorities ultimately have the legal obligation and responsibility to establish and create conditions conducive to return.

Ask participants to turn to Principle 28.

- Principle 28 of the Guiding Principles, for example, makes it clear that “competent authorities,” be they government or non state agents, have the “*primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions and provide the means...*”

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Reconstruction, the Role of the Government or National Authorities and International Actors (Continued)

- On the one hand the language used in the Guiding Principles is quite clear and has significant implications for international organizations: their role is to support and complement but not replace the responsibility of national authorities.
- While the language used to define the responsibility of national authorities is quite explicit, there are also implicit qualifications in Principle 28 that reflect the realities and complexities of reintegration.
- The use of the phrase '*to endeavour to facilitate integration*' is a recognition that, while national authorities should do all in their power to promote conducive conditions, ultimately the processes of reintegration or integration depends on attitudes at the community level and other complex factors.

Participation and Communication (5 minutes)



Present the following information on the fourth core theme: participation and communication:

- The concept of participatory involvement of the internally displaced in the decisions that affect their lives is reinforced throughout this training program. The involvement of the beneficiaries of a program in decisions that affect their lives has been elaborated in the operating policies of many humanitarian agencies.
- In the Sphere Project, a coalition of NGOs attempts to identify minimum standards to be applied in disaster response. The minimum standards include this statement, which is directly relevant to return and resettlement of displaced persons:

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Participation and Communication (Continued)

Disaster response assistance should never be imposed upon the beneficiaries. Effective relief and lasting rehabilitation can best be achieved where the intended beneficiaries are involved in the design, management and implementation of the assistance programme. We will strive to achieve full community participation in our relief and rehabilitation programmes.

- Within UNHCR's *Handbook on Voluntary Repatriation: International Protection* and UNDP policy statements, similar conclusions can be found.

Participatory Decision-making (25 minutes)



Introduce the activity by telling participants the following:

- Because of the concept of participatory involvement by the internally displaced during decisions to return or resettle, let's take a few minutes to examine some of the practical issues that arise regarding participatory decision-making.

Conduct the activity by asking participants to do the following:



- Take a few moments to look over the list of questions in your Participant Guide on page VI-9.
- Then break out into regional groups, and see if you can agree on answers to these questions.
- Please select one member of your group to report to the whole group those questions for which you recorded answers and those on which you could not agree.
- The questions are:

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Participatory Decision-making (Continued)

- 1) Is it possible to involve both local/host communities and returning or resettling internally displaced in program design and management without replicating the cleavages or conflict that originally caused displacement? If so how should it be done?
- 2) In a return or resettlement situation, following displacement, societies and cultural values are often in a state of flux or change. In these situations should the international community be using relief and protection programs to change traditional values to promote human rights, for example in the treatment of women? How and when? Or, alternatively, should the international community be trying to reinforce traditional leadership systems, in order to maintain social stability in the displaced community?
- 3) How should community representatives be chosen for discussions on return or resettlement? What can be done to ensure they are truly representative?
- 4) What kind of mechanisms, structures or forums can be used for a promoting a participatory approach in decisions to return or resettle?
- 5) If return is not the only viable option, when and under what circumstances should a decision to resettle rather than return be made?

Property Issues (10 minutes)



Present the following information on the fifth core theme: property issues:

- The property of internally displaced persons is often lost or destroyed as a result of displacement.
- Destruction or theft of crops and livestock, the bombing or burning of buildings and the confiscation or forcible occupation of private property by military or paramilitary forces are among the experiences faced by returning internally displaced persons, especially following situations of armed conflict.

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Property Issues (Continued)

- These situations then frequently become obstacles to return and raise questions concerning the right to restitution for property or compensation for its loss. In addition to non-movable property, the internally displaced because of their vulnerability, also need protection for the property left to them or acquired during displacement.
- There is a certain trend in general human rights instruments, along with the progressive development of international law, to allow for restitution or compensation for property lost during displacement.
- The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has, for example, recommended payment of just compensation to returning internally displaced persons for loss of their property including homes, crops, livestock and other belongings.
- The rules of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia allow the tribunal to award the restitution of property or its proceeds to victims following a conviction even when the property is in the hands of a third party.
- In 1998 the Commission on Human Rights passed a resolution on housing and property restitution in the context of the return of refugees and internally displaced. Apart from recommending that the recognition of such rights be included in peace agreements such as it was in the Dayton Peace Accords, it also urged:

"All States to ensure the free and fair exercise of the right to return to one's home and place of habitual residence by all refugees and internally displaced persons and to develop effective and expeditious legal, administrative and other procedures to ensure the free and fair exercise of this right, including fair and effective mechanisms designed to resolve outstanding housing and property problems."

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Property Issues (Continued)

- The recovery of lost property or restitution is given a central place within the Guiding Principles, which focus not only on the protection of property occupied before displacement but also property acquired during displacement. Principle 29(2) of the Guiding Principles also refer explicitly to both movable and immovable property.
- Often property issues are closely linked to sustainable return by directly affecting returnees' ability to create a self-sustainable livelihood.
- In the case of rural communities, access to farmland is crucial in allowing returnees to become self-sufficient and avoid aid dependency. In urban communities access to commercial premises is equally important.
- In all cases access to one's prior property has profound psychological significance to returnees in the healing and reintegration process.

Real Experiences: The Case of Georgia (30 minutes)



Introduce the activity by telling participants the following:

- Now let's look at an example of property issues.

Conduct the activity by asking participants to do the following:



- Turn to “Real Experiences: The Case of Georgia” on page VI-12 of your Participant Guide and read it.
- Examine the questions following the case. The questions are as follows:

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Real Experiences: The Case of Georgia (Continued)

1. Is the Georgia plan workable? What is missing to make it viable?
2. Is the Georgia approach replicable elsewhere? Why or why not?
3. What should happen if residents "purchase" houses or other property from fleeing displaced persons at prices well below the actual value? Should the purchaser retain title to the property?
4. Does the Georgia approach adequately address the situation of widows, daughters, or female property owners?
5. Would any of these other techniques assist returning displaced persons to regain adequate housing?

--The establishment of a Government Housing Fund that issues housing vouchers or individual subsidies which can only be redeemed in relation to the construction of residences.

--Government assistance for returnees in finding an empty existing flat or in accessing new housing

--Tax reductions could be given returnees for a given period

--Returnees could be placed at the head of the official housing waiting list

--State land plots could be allocated to the returnees

--Government bonds in a substantial sum could be provided to returnees, or

--Returnees could be given favourable housing credits for building materials should they choose to build new houses themselves.

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Humanitarian Access (5 minutes)



Present the following information on the sixth core theme: humanitarian access.

- In order to deliver humanitarian assistance, relief workers and their organizations must have unimpeded access to the internally displaced, not only in areas of temporary settlement but also in areas of return or resettlement.
- In return or resettlement situations, various General Assembly resolutions invite States to facilitate the work of international and non-governmental organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular by supplying food, medicines and health care.
- GA resolutions of course recognize the primary role of the State but do not consider such offers of assistance by international organizations and non-governmental organizations to constitute interference in the internal affairs of a state.
- In recent years, the United Nations Security Council has also made several key decisions relating to humanitarian assistance and protection by insisting or calling for “immediate” or “unimpeded” access by international organizations to all those in need of assistance.
- The Guiding Principles support both international humanitarian law and human rights law through a broad declaration that national authorities should grant rapid and unimpeded access to all internally displaced in a return situation.

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Practical Steps That Can Be Taken by International Organizations (45 minutes)



Introduce the activity by telling participants the following:

- We have examined the rights of internally displaced persons during return, resettlement and reintegration, as stated in the Guiding Principles.
- And we have examined in depth some central themes related to return, resettlement, and reintegration. Now we want to examine practical steps and strategies that international organizations can take to assist the displaced.

Conduct the activity by asking participants to do the following:

- Please open the *Handbook for Applying the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and turn to page 59. There, the author has listed several concrete steps staffs of UN and partner agencies can take to facilitate return, resettlement, and reintegration.
- By groups, I want you to examine whether this list is comprehensive. Please list on chart paper what you think are the three most critical interventions, based on experience in your region. Please add three more steps you might take to assist displaced communities.

Debrief the activity by asking groups to report their findings to the large group.

Continue with the activity by asking participants to do the following:

- Remaining in your regional groups, I also want you to pick up the *Manual on Field Practice in Internal Displacement* and turn to the examples related to return, resettlement, and reintegration, numbers 56 to 68, beginning on page 67.

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Practical Steps That Can Be Taken by International Organizations (Continued)

- Recalling the six main themes we discussed during this session, I want you to read over the examples and decide as a group which you think is the best, most useful, field practice -- the one most applicable to displacement crises you are familiar with.
- And then decide which is the worst, least useful field practice example.
- In both cases, please be prepared to report why you decided the examples were good or bad.
- I want you to pay special attention to example 58, because it is a bit unusual, and because it illustrates the principle that sometimes it is best to do no harm. In example 58, a UN agency decided that the best action on behalf of internally displaced persons was to take no action.

Debrief the activity by asking each group to report its findings to the large group.

Tell participants the following:

- Before we end this session, I want to direct your attention to two documents: “Developing a Return/Resettlement Profile” and “A Checklist for Reintegration Program Design and Implementation” in your Participant Guide. These handouts provide useful planning tools when you are designing your own interventions on behalf of the internally displaced during return, resettlement, and reintegration.

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Capstone Exercise: The Tajikistan Case Study (195 minutes)



Assign the participants, in groups of two, to represent the following agencies: Office of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator; Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; High Commissioner for Human Rights; High Commissioner for Refugees; World Food Programme; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Children Fund; Food and Agriculture Organization; World Health Organization; International Committee of the Red Cross; International Organization for Migration; the "Tajikistan NGO Consortium" (representing international NGOs). Assume the role yourself of the Government of Tajikistan.

Introduce the case study by telling participants the following:

- Now, let's look at a country case study that is distilled from the Report prepared by the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons.

Conduct the activity by asking participants to do the following:

- Turn to "Country Case Study 1: Tajikistan, 1992-96" beginning on page VI-20 in your Participant Guide.
- Read the case study. It is now 1994, in the middle of the Tajikistan displacement crisis, and you have just been assigned to represent your agency in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, where most international agencies maintain their offices.
- You have received a memorandum indicating that the office of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator will soon convene a meeting to discuss the ongoing displacement crisis and to begin drafting a Country Team strategy paper, of about five pages in length, to guide the UN and partner agencies to improve performance on behalf of internally displaced persons in Tajikistan.

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Capstone Exercise: The Tajikistan Case Study (Continued)

- From the perspective of the agency you have been assigned to play -- drawing upon that agency's capabilities as summarized in the paper *Protection of Internally Displaced Persons*, and what you know about the agency from your own work -- consider the issues raised at the end of the Tajikistan case study.
- In consultation with your colleagues, and drawing upon the following considerations, prepare your agency's recommendations to the RC/HC for steps that should be taken to improve conditions of the internally displaced. Prepare the recommendations in the form of a memo to the RC/HC. You will have one hour to prepare your recommendations.
 - The planning suggestions contained in Module IV
 - Data or assessment requirements
 - Circumstances related to prevention, protection during displacement, and return/resettlement
 - Assistance and protection needs
 - The role of the international community vis-à-vis the Government of Tajikistan
 - Incorporating the views of the internally displaced in program design
 - The appropriate structure for UN management of the displacement situation
 - Assistance from resources outside the Country Team that will be required
- When the Office of the RC/HC has received all recommendations, s/he will convene a meeting of all agencies to draft a consolidated plan to address internal displacement. The RC/HC may assign the drafting of sections of the plan to various agencies or draft the plan in a group meeting. At a minimum the plan should include:

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Capstone Exercise: The Tajikistan Case Study (Continued)

- A summary of the conditions facing the internally displaced
 - Assumptions about conditions likely to face the internally displaced in the future
 - Relationship to activities of the Government of Tajikistan
 - A decision on the UN management structure for the crisis
 - Action steps to be taken, and assignment of the action steps
 - Resource requirements
- The Country Team will have 90 minutes to draft the "Displaced Persons Plan." When the plan is completed, the Office of the RC/HS will seek the signature of all agencies represented on the Country Team, as well as partner organizations, before forwarding the plan to the Emergency Relief Coordinator.

Debrief the activity by asking the "Office of the RC/HC" to present the Country Team plan. Critique the plan by measuring the product against the following questions: Did the plan

- *Address structural issues within the UN system?*
- *Discuss the condition of the internally displaced and threats they face?*
- *Address groups with special vulnerabilities?*
- *Reference the Guiding Principles and other relevant instruments of international law or principles?*
- *Discuss local capacity building?*
- *Reflect involvement by the internally displaced?*
- *Address all phases of displacement?*
- *Consider resource requirements?*
- *Engage international actors outside the Country Team, for example at UN headquarters or donors?*
- *Incorporate gender considerations?*
- *Address assistance and protection issues?*
- *Build on core competencies of participating agencies?*

Basic Course on Internal Displacement: Background, Program Foundations and Program Approaches for International Agency Staff

Capstone Exercise: The Tajikistan Case Study (Continued)

Close the activity as follows:

- Completion of this Capstone Exercise concludes this training course.

Congratulate the participants for completing the Basic Course on Internal Displacement.